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FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR SUMMARIZES MEETING WITH VANCE

PY131520 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1220 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[By NA special correspondent Luis Alberto Cousillas]

[Text] Quito, 11 Aug--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has assured Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor that presumably no measure has been adopted regarding U.S. nonrecognition of the 200-mile continental sea limit claimed by some littoral countries. This information was given to this special correspondent by the Argentine foreign minister, who, after attending ceremonies of the transfer of the transfer of the presidency yesterday, will travel to Buenos Aires today.

After attending the reception given for the foreign delegations by the new Ecuadorean president, Jaime Roldols Aguilera, Pastor informed NA at midnight last night about his talk with Vance. Four topics were discussed during the dialog, which lasted 35 minutes: the Tlatelolco treaty, the current situation in Central America, Human rights and the rumor about the United States not recognizing the 200-mile limit of littoral countries.

Regarding this last topic, which caused a series of rumors, Pastor said Vance expressed his surprise about the leak and its extraordinary dissemination, which he attributed to an unofficial press commentary by a newspaper in his country. The Argentine foreign minister said Vance was sure that presumably no measure has been adopted in this respect, which could justify certain reactions in various diplomatic sectors.

Regarding the U.S. request, reiterated by Vance last night, for ratification of the multilateral instrument which make Latin America nonnuclear in the matter of weapons, Pastor stated that he informed Vance of Argentina's intention to ratify the Tlatelolco treaty. But the foreign minister also warned Vance that prior to this, the Argentine Government will acquire materials that will permit the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the construction of a heavy water plant without any condition other than that of respect and an adequate system of safeguards.

Regarding Nicaragua, Pastor explained to Vance Argentina's concern over the decisions adopted by the OAS and the need to organize more fluid communications among the member-states of the continental organization so it is not resorted to just in times of extreme crisis. The Argentine minister said he received Vance's assurance that the necessary measures will be adopted to precent the situations of conflict such as those which led to the Nicaraguan crisis, and that his country is carefully studying the new Nicaraguan Government's request for weapons.

Finally the question of the enforcement of human rights in Argentina was discussed, and Pastor assured Vance that the Argentine Government itself is at the top of the list of those who wish to clarify this situation. Therefore it has invited the OAS Human Rights Commission to visit the country and to verify on the scene of the events themselves the reality which is being experienced, and not the reality which is the product of a propaganda campaign designed to harm the image of the Argentine Government.

Vance expressed his confidence that a positive step has been made and acknowledged that this question cannot be an obstacle to overall bilateral relations between the two countries, Paster said.

ATOMIC ENERGY PRESIDENT SEES CHANGE IN CANADIAN ATTITUDE

PY101855 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Aug 79 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] Santa Fe--Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has said that "a change of attitude by the Canadian Government" toward Argentina regarding nuclear matters can be observed. He was referring to the Canadian offer to provide sensitive technology in the construction of a heavy water plant in Arroyito, Neuquen.

He added: "The transfer of this type of technology was linked to prior approval by the United States, but this situation has now changed. Therefore, a substantial change has taken place in this area."

The head of the CNEA made these remarks in this city during the inauguration of the new building where the Institute for Technological Development (INTEC) for the chemical industry will function under the jurisdiction of the National Scientific and Technological Research Council (CONICET) and the littoral national university, which are in charge of the preparation and supervision of the first national heavy water pilot plant which will function near Atucha.

Castro Madero also indicated that he is hopeful that before the end of this month, the executive branch will decide on the bid for the construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant. Two proposals have been presented for the construction of this project (which will be the third Argentine nuclear plant)--one German and one Canadian--which have important technical differences.

Basically the offer made by Siemens differs from the offer presented by the Canadian Government in the fuel and the moderator (heavy water), which in the Siemens model are enclosed within a 28-centimeter-thick pressure vessel that is technologically very difficult to build. The Canadians are offering a system of pressure tubes only 2.5 centimeters thick which is easier to build. Castro Madero said that the latter technology offers better conditions of adaptability to the specialized Argentine industry.

The CNEA president also indicated that during the last IAEA meeting Argentina objected to the new agreement between that organization and the United States--an agreement which involves our country--because it is against the IAEA statute. He said: "The final decision was to approve the agreement but on the condition that it would not remain as a precedent for future agreements with the member nations of the nuclear bloc."

Regarding bilateral relations in the nuclear field with the United States, Castro Madero added, in conclusion, that the two countries are currently discussing the terms of an agreement and hoped that this will be reached soon.

SFRY'S PESIC DISCUSSES NONALINED MEETING WITH CAVANDOLI

PY132335 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (NA)--Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, met with Carlos Cavandoli, under secretary of foreign relations, today. Although no official information has been released about the meeting, it has been learned that it was connected to the meeting of the chiefs of state of nonalined countries to be held in Cuba in September, a meeting which the Yugoslav Government disagrees with on some points.

Pesic, who arrived in Argentina last Saturday together with Ante Ilic, director of the Latin American and Caribbean office of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, greeted Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor this morning.

After this protocol visit, Pesic went to the office of Cavandoli, with whom he had lunch and held a first meeting. They will continue the meeting in the afternoon.

It was officially learned that Pesic--in connection with his government's attitude regarding Fidel Castro, with whom there are some disagreements--is carrying out prior consultations with moderate countries like Argentina which belong to the nonalined movement.

JUDGE REQUESTS INTERPOL TO ARREST FIRMENICH

PY140341 Paris AFP in Spanish 1548 GMT 13 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (AFP)--An Argentine judge has asked INTERPOL to arrest Mario Firmenich, the top leader of the clandestine Montoneros organization, it was reported here today.

Federal Judge Eduardo Marquardt ordered Firmenich's arrest on 14 November 1978 on charges of possessing weapons and ammunition and using false identification documents, judicial sources reported. The judge's order had not been disclosed to prevent its dissemination from jeopardizing the search for and arrest of the Montonero leader, the sources added. The disclosure was made in response to a brief demanding Firmenich's arrest submitted by the attorney for the defense of Gen Miguel Angel Iniguez (Ret), chief of the Argentine Federal Police under the Peronist administration, who is charged with dereliction of hus duties as a public official and as an accessory. Iniguez was tried on charges of ordering Firmenich's release in February 1974, shortly after the latter's arrest by police personnel on charges of carrying military weapons.

NATIONAL LABOR COMMISSION NAMES REPRESENTATIVES

PY101900 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1110 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (NA)--The possibility that unity among the unions may take place next week has been strengthened with the appointment of 15 representatives of the National Labor Commission (CNT), whose leaders ratified the agreement with the Commission of 25 while a principle of agreement emerged between the two sectors of the latter organization.

The CNT met for 3 hours and then released a list of representative for the unified leadership: metallurgical union, Ruben Marcos; textile union, Pedro Goyoneche; commerce union, Mario Cala Gomez; light and power union, Aldo Serrano; health workers union, Otto Calace; plastic workers union, Alberto Triacca; and telephone workers union, Juan Perrone.

The Bargaining and Labor Commission includes: telegraph union, Antonio Baldassini; railroad union, Rene Azar; naval electricians union, Enrique Venturini; Union of Workers and Employees of the Ministry of Education (SOEME), Carlos Rosato; and the State Workers Association (ATE); Juan Horvath; for the independents and the Federation of Traveling Salesmen, Manuel Diz Rey; loading and unloading workers union, Antonio Cladera; and the railroad union represented by the verticalist dissidents.

BOMB DISCOVERED, EXPLODED BY POLICE

PY131646 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2229 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (NA)--The explosives brigade of the federal police detonated a bomb today after retrieving it from where it had been planted at the front door of the apartment of the popular humorist Tato Bores. Although no official information has been released, reliable sources indicated that the device was discovered just after noon at the door of the apartment Bores occupies on the 15th floor of a building in the 3000 block of Cavia St in the Palermo neighborhood of this capital. Following the report experts arrived and took the device to the sidewalk where, under control, it was detonated.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RESCUES RADIO STATION--The Public Information Secretariat through the Radio and Television Directorate has taken charge of LV 19 Radio Malargue in Mendoza. The closing of this radio station, which is the only station that reaches this border area of the country, was about to take place due to financial problems. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 5 Aug 79 p 18 PY]

CZECHOSLOVAK HYDROELECTRIC PLANT--It was disclosed that the Czechoslovak enterprise Skoda Export will build the first hydroelectric plant which operates on the basis of a repumping system [central hidroelectrica de rebombeo] on the River Diamante in Argentina. This plant will be provided with two turbines of the Francis type which will generate 112 megawatts each. The turbines, made by the DDK Blanko and CKD Plzen enterprises, will be operational in 1980. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 6 PY]

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (NA)--The Economy Ministry reported yesterday that the consumer price index during the month of July increased by 7.2 percent. With this increase, the consumer price index has increased by 75.6 percent since January. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0047 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--The provincial police broke a drug ring during a raid carried out in Cordoba. Although no specific details were given, it was learned that among the arrested are persons named Ceballos and Saba. A significant quantity of cocaine was confiscated during the raid. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 10 PY]

IMPORT OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS--Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (TELAM)--The National Customs Administration resolved that any import of mineral elements or nuclear materials and radioactive substances or materials will have to be authorized by the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA). The same regulation applies to finished articles and consumer products containing radioactive materials, such as radioluminescent products, electric or electronic equipment, static eliminators, glassware, ceramics and various alloys. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1115 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SPANISH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

PY131800 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 10 PY

[Text] "In response to an invitation by the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, the president of the Spanish Government, Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, officially visited Brazil from 6 to 8 August 1979.

"The president of the Spanish Government was accompanied by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, Industry and Energy Minister Carlos Bustelo y Garcia del Real, Commerce and Tourism Minister Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, Secretary of State for Information Jose Melia Pericas, and other high-ranking officials of the Spanish Government.

"The president of the Spanish Government, during his stay in Brasilia, held several meetings with the president of the republic, and met with the president of the federal Senate, Luiz Vianna Filho, with the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Flavio Marcilio, and with the president of the Supreme Federal Court, Antonio Neder. At the same time, members of the presidential entourage met with Brazilian authorities: Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals de Oliveira Filho, Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter, and interim Transport Minister Wando Pereira Borges. The ministers of commerce and tourism and of industry and energy also visited Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna and the head of the Planning Ministry, Henrique Simonsen. The secretary of state for information was received by the head of the Social Communications Secretariat, Said Farhat.

"After his stay in Brasilia, the president of the Spanish Government visited Sao Paulo on 8 August 1979 where he was received by the governor of the state, Paulo Salim Maluf, and where he met with representatives of the business sector and members of the Spanish-Brazilian community and finally where he visited several Spanish institutions.

"The meetings between the presidents of the Republic of Brazil and of the Spanish Government were held in a cordial, constructive and friendly atmosphere in accordance with the traditional relationship of fraternal esteem which exists between the Brazilian and Spanish peoples. President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo noted as a happy event the fact of his having received the chief of the Spanish Government on his first official visit to Brazil.

"Analyzing the international situation, the two presidents voiced the importance they attribute to the United Nations and their aim of contributing toward its strengthening as the principal forum for maintaining international peace and security and for cooperation among states on an equal basis.

"They uphold the right of all countries to implement their self-fulfillment within the international community in accordance with the principles written into the UN Charter regarding sovereign equality and mutual respect among nations, the self-determination of nations, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, exclusion of the use of threats or force in international relations, respect for treaties and the peaceful solution of controversies.

"They agree that the overall policies on disarmament and on relaxing international tensions should be intensified and they also support regional initiatives in this respect. They express their firm opposition to any attempt at establishing areas of influence.

"They state that the guarantee of human, political, economic and social rights is a permanent objective of their governments and also that the upholding of those rights is one of the United Nations' most noble tasks.

"Regarding their analysis of the international situation in Africa and the Middle East, they reiterate their rejection of the practice of 'apartheid' and of all types of racial discrimination. They express their support for the pertinent UN resolutions, both those which refer to the self-determination of Namibia and Zimbabwe and those regarding the situation in the Middle East, among which are the outstanding Resolutions No 242 and 338 of the UN Security Council.

"Analyzing the international economic situation, they express their concern about the persistence of the serious imbalance between developing and developed countries and state that the correction of this tendency is of fundamental importance in guaranteeing humanity's progress. In this sense, they agree that the dialog between the North and the South must be intensified and that strong and systematic efforts must be made to establish a new international economic order which will insure the freedom of international trade, remunerative prices for basic products and full scientific and technological development.

"Within this context, they reiterate their support for the sovereign use of the natural resources of each country as a method for obtaining economic development, and they expressed their willingness to contribute toward the creation of adequate conditions for implementing international understanding in matters of energy and development.

Since he expressed interest in the entry of Spain into the European Economic Community, the Brazilian president heard from the president of the Spanish Government a full explanation of the current status of the question. After he heard the explanation, the Brazilian president expressed his hope that the entry of Spain into that community would be beneficial not only for Spain but also for the relations of Latin America and that community.

Regarding bilateral relations, the Brazilian and the Spanish presidents recalled with satisfaction the traditional friendship between the Brazilian and Spanish people, a friendship which has been enriched by their common cultural heritage and by the participation of a large number of Spaniards in the process which gave shape to the Brazilian nation. They agreed that a renewed and vigourous impetus should be given to the relations between the two countries, in order to deepen and expand them in all fields.

In this new phase of closer relations that is now being initiated, the presidents expressed mutual congratulations on the recent exchange of notes between the Brazilian foreign minister and the Spanish foreign affairs minister, which establishes a special mechanism for high-level annual consultations between the two countries.

Regarding trade, they noted that its value has tripled in the present decade, while agreeing that its current levels are not yet in accordance with the potential of the two markets and that a joint effort is necessary to promote the growing expansion of trade with greater balance.

The two presidents agreed that there is an urgent need to broaden economic cooperation between the two countries. In this regard, they noted the results attained by joint understandings between Brazilian and Spanish companies to manufacture railroad engines in Brazil, as well as the prospects for increasing cooperation in the steelmaking, maritime and hydroelectric fields. They also voiced the interest of both parties in developing cooperation in fishing activities. They also stressed the great importance of Spanish participation in the HISPANOBRAS project launched last May and recognized that this participation illustrates the favorable possibilities for Spanish investments in Brazil.

They also examined the contacts between authorities of the mining and energy sectors of both countries, dwelling on the recent evolution of the international oil question and on the study of possibilities for closer cooperation between Brazil and Spain in the area of energy and mining. They also recognized the particular importance of the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and expressed their intention to study attentively the possibilities for bilateral cooperation in this area.

They further noted with satisfaction the promising prospects for joint efforts to carry out railroad infrastructure projects in third countries. To explore these prospects, they decided to form a work group to study the execution of specific projects in this sector.

They were also glad to mention the protocol which might be signed between the Bank of Brazil and Bank of Spain to open agencies of Brazilian banks in Spain and vice versa, in accordance with the laws, norms and regulations in force in each country.

They also expressed their confidence in the upcoming meeting of the joint commission to be held in Brazil in September as an occasion for a broad and useful examination of economic and commercial relations, as well as cultural, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, in order to give them the desired scope.

The president of the Spanish Government invited the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil to visit Spain. President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo accepted the invitation, and, in turn, asked President Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez to convey to King Juan Carlos an invitation to visit Brazil.

The president of the Spanish Government expressed his thanks for the hospitality which was extended to him and his delegation in Brazil. Signed in Brasilia on 8 August 1979.

NUCLEAR CONTRACT WITH FRENCH FIRM TERMED 'UNNECESSARY'

FY140244 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 40 FY

[By Paulo Andreoli]

[Excerpts] The Brazilian-FRG nuclear program provided for almost everything. However, it did not provide for one important step, namely, the conversion of pure nuclear uranium (ammonium diuranate or yellow cake) into uranium hexafluoride (UF_6), which is the gaseous substance necessary for the uranium enrichment process. Strangely, the agreement, which created subsidiaries for all aspects of the nuclear program, did not provide for this one. To solve this problem, NUCLEBRAS decided to contract the services of the French company Pechiney to supply Brazil with uranium hexaflouride, disregarding--through forgetfulness or for reasons that are more political than technical--the Energy Research Institute of the University of Sao Paulo [IPEN], which has been working on UF_6 technology for several years.

The terms of the contract between NUCLEBRAS and the French company are not known, but according to IPEN superintendent Ernani Amorim, "It is almost certain that the French will produce the hexaflouride from imported flourine." In Amorim's opinion, "that contract was not necessary" and NUCLEBRAS probably knows it. The IPEN has presented to the government a project suggesting the utilization of flourite--a mineral which is found in abundance in Santa Catarina. The processing of flourite ore would yield the flourine, which is now imported.

Uranium hexaflouride is used in the enrichnent process whether this is done by the jet nozzle method (which Brazil acquired under the agreement with the FRG) or by the ultra-centrifugation or gaseous difussion process (which is used in the United States and the Soviet Union)

INDUSTRY MINISTRY APPROVES FIAT'S ALCOHOL-POWERED CAR

PY100303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 9 Aug (AFP)--Fiat automobiles, the Brazilian subsidiary of the Italian firm of the same name, announced here today the approval of its new model car which utilizes alcohol as fuel. The company spokesman said that the prject was approved by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and by the Aerospace Technical Center (CTA), which found no problems with the new car. The spokesman indicated that this was not a case of adapting gasoline-powered cars to run on alcohol, but rather a special project in which the fuel line, the fuel tank the carburator and other components were recoated with anticorrosive materials.

DIESEL ENGINE CONVERTED TO ALCOHOL USE

PY140114 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 29 PY

[Summary] Josue Felix Ferreira of the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco has succeeded in converting diesel engines to run on hydrated alcohol by changing the diesel engine's injection system through the use of an ignition system. He has also solved the corrosion problem posed by hydrated alcohol by devising a system to evaporate the water by means of heat and by adding to hydrated alcohol 0.1 percent of castor bean oil.

DELFIM NETO TO REPLACE SIMONSEN AS PLANNING MINISTER

PY140330 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 14 Aug 79 PY

[Text] President Figueiredo will formally invite Agriculture Minister Delfim Neto to replace Mario Henrique Simonsen as planning minister tomorrow at 1000. The official announcement will be made by Planalto Palace shortly after the meeting Neto will have with President Figueiredo tomorrow. The new planning minister will be sworn in on Thursday.

Communications Minister Said Fahrat reported this afternoon that President Figueiredo had already decided on a new planning minister although he had not yet offered the post to his choice. Meanwhile, Neto today declined to tell the press whether he knew who President Figueiredo had picked. Eduardo Carvalho, agriculture secretary of Sao Paulo state; Nestor Jost, former president of the Bank of Brazil; and Paulo Iokota, president of the Brazilian National Land Reform and Settlement Institute, are the persons most consistently mentioned as successor of Neto's post as agriculture minister.

HEALTH OF FASTING POLITICAL PRISONERS REACHING CRITICAL STAGE

PY131633 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Aug 79 PY

[Text] A group of theater, movie and tv actors have visited the political prisoners who have now been on a hunger strike for 22 days in Rio de Janeiro. A delegation of doctors also paid a visit to the prison and confirmed that the strikers are beginning to show signs of weakness. The doctors stated that the worst stage begins after the 20th day.

They will need injections any time now because their bodies will soon have no resistance with a diet based on water, salt and sugar, they added. The prisoners, as is known, are demanding a broad, unrestricted general amnesty.

PORTO ALEGRE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

PY140130 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 13 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Porto Alegre--The association of civil construction enterprises will wait for the workers' official demands before taking a position on the strike begun by the construction workers today. (Severis Corda), president of the employers' association, made it clear that if the workers demand a 100-percent wage increase, the enterprises will have to stop work completely since wages were increased by more than 50 percent just 2 months ago. He added that the strike that started at the (Rexinga) village worksite has spread to the northern sector of the capital, involving between 4,000 and 5,000 construction workers. The construction workers are now marching toward Piratini Palace, where they intend to ask for Governor Amaral de Souza's support for their wage demands.

Goiania Builders Make Demands

PY140131 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2151 GMT 13 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Goiania--Construction workers today completed one week of strikes. They will hold a general assembly tomorrow to consider their employers' reply to the r demands and to decide whether they will continue or suspend the strike.

Brasilia Construction Crews on Strike

PY140357 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 14 Aug 79 PY

[(Carlos Rodrigues) relay from Brasilia]

[Text] Civil construction workers went on strike in Brasilia today to demand higher wages. Three of the 400 construction workers who began a strike this afternoon were arrested. The movement began at a northern worksite, block No 416 of a pilot project. From there, the workers marched toward the downtown area. Along the way, they were joined by other demonstrators. As they approached downtown, they were partially dispersed by the military police, but they were able to reorganize at the northern highway. Since the workers have not accepted a 25-percent wage increase offered by their employers, they will hold a general assembly tomorrow at 0700 at the President Medici Gymnasium.

BRIEFS

AMNESTY SUPPORTERS DETAINED--Students linked with the pro-amnesty movement were detained for 14 hours in a Parana State police station. They were apprehended as they were writing on the wall of a Curitiba school. Although they did not suffer any mistreatment, they will have to stand trail on charges of damaging private property. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1550 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY]

STEEL PRODUCTION INCREASED--Rio de Janeiro, 9 Aug (AFP) -- The Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute (IBS) reported here today that Brazilian steel production during the first 7 months of the year amounted to 7,753,600 tons, showing an increase of 16.2 percent over the production during the same period in 1978. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY]

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. ATTITUDE ON SEA LIMITS

PY140014 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 13 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Aug (AFP)--The newspaper LA SEGUNDA said that the U.S. attitude on not recognizing the 200-mile sovereignty over the sea claimed by more than 60 countries is a "provocative order." The newspaper pointed out that the U.S. Government "pretended to force the situation, and in an open challenge, it has ordered the U.S. Navy and Air Force to send ships and airplanes to the waters of the nations claiming more than 3 miles of territorial sea." The newspaper added: "The least that can be said is that this incomprehensible and unnecessary attitude is a poor indicator of the respect that one nation should have for others."

COLUMBIA'S ENTRY INTO SOUTH PACIFIC GROUP HAILED

PY111422 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Text] In an official communique released yesterday, the Chilean Foreign Ministry expressed its satisfaction over Colombia's decision to join the South Pacific Permanent Commission, which is made up of Chile, Ecuador and Peru. Colombia joined the commission yesterday in Quito as the foreign ministers from the four countries signed the pertinent document. The commission was created in Santiago, Chile, on 18 August 1952 when Peru and Ecuador adopted the Chilean 200-mile theory. The communique states that Colombia has now joined a plan designed to enable it to exploit both sea resources and the maritime zone within the 200-mile area, including the related soil and subsoil. It adds that Chile views the Colombian decision with special satisfaction, especially considering the fact that it made a great effort to expedite Colombia's integration into the commission.

SAFE-CONDUCTS GRANTED TO 'EXTREMISTS' IN PANAMANIAN EMBASSY

PY102007 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has granted safe-conducts to the two persons in asylum in the Panamanian Embassy. The Foreign Ministry officially reported that the safe-conducts requested by the Panamanian Embassy for two persons in asylum at the embassy have been delivered. The extremists are: (Gaston Munoz Briones) and Gloria Elgueta Pintos.

INTERIOR MINISTER: THOSE WHO SLANDER REGIME CANNOT RETURN

PY111515 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Speaking at the closing ceremony of a training seminar organized by the Council of Monthers' Center, Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez has categorically stated that the Chilean Government will not allow the return to the country of those Chileans who have slandered their fatherland and its government officials. The minister reiterated that this is not a transition government, but an interval between two political governments. He also warned that the mere approval of a constitution will not solve Chile's basic problems. Finally, the interior minister pointed out that the opposition is active on three clear-cut fronts: to seek the people's support through promises of a new democratic regime, to cause divisions within the armed and security forces, and to attack the government leader, Gen Augusto Pinochet, through slander and criminal political attacks by charging him with having abused his legal powers.

SECURITY FORCES SEIZE LEFTIST DOCUMENT OUTLINING EXECUTIONS

PY101721 Paris AFP in Spanish 0507 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 9 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that according to various documents seized by security services, the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) was planning the execution of "traitors" and "torturers." During a raid carried out in Arrayan on the east side of Santiago, security forces found documents of the proscribed MIR which revealed plans for placing bombs and for assaults to obtain arms and money. The documents recognize "deficiencies at the MIR organizational level" and contain instructions to carry out subversive acts, according to EL MERCURIO, which quoted security sources.

In a long eight-page letter to the MIR leadership, a plan of action for the second half of this year was defined. To carry this out, a plan was made "to prepare conditions so that as of July, two or three major acts of armed propaganda per month would be carried out and that an offensive of about 10 bombings per month in Santiago and other bombings in the provinces would be maintained."

FORMER SOCIALIST LEADER POSSIBLE BOMBING VICTIM

PY140307 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Daniel Acuna Sepulveda may have been the victim of an explosion in Tierras Blancas, Coquimbo. According to a communique released by the security services this afternoon, an explosion took place in that neighborhood at 0500 today.

The security forces of La Serena began investigating in the area after the explosion. Their investigation immediately led them to a house where Daniel Acuna Sepulveda, former regional secretary of the proscribed Socialist Party, lives. When the members of the security forces identified themselves, they were attacked by a man who threw an explosive device at them and ran toward a house [word indistinct]. The security forces ran after him, but before they could reach the house, a second explosion occurred, completely destroying the windows of the house. When the security forces entered the house, they found the body of a man, a victim of the explosion, in the bathroom. The investigation of the first explosion, which alerted the police, continues.

ENAP ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

PY101745 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0213 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Summary] Santiago, Chile, 9 Aug (LATIN)--Caupolican Boisset, general manager of the National Petroleum Enterprise (ENAP), has said that Chilean production of crude oil will be increased considerably by the end of December, and thus ENAP will be able to satisfy 33 percent of internal fuel consumption. The official explained that ENAP is now providing 25 percent of the crude used in the country, but that it expects to double production by 1981. Boisset pointed out that the Ostion well has been operating since January and has produced 205,000 cubic meters of crude, which represents a savings of $32 million. He also said that work has begun on drilling of a new well, the (?spiteful) deposit in the Magellan Strait, which will start producing in January or February of next year.

MINING MINISTER: COPPER MINES WILL REMAIN STATE-OWNED

PY101750 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0223 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Summary] Santiago, Chile, 9 Aug (LATIN)--Mining Minister, Rear Adm Carlos Quinones, has said that the large copper mines owned by the state will not be put into private hands under any circumstances. He said during a press conference that the copper mines are the legacy of the entire nation. They bring in large quantities of foreign currency and are being managed efficiently. He emphasized that the best deal for Chile is to keep the copper mines.

Ruben Schindler, president of the Chilean Copper Commission, has said that foreign investment in the copper mines can reach $8 billion in the next few years in order to increase production by 50 to 60 percent. He pointed out that the government has two clear investment programs. In one program the government participates as a partner, giving the deposits to a private enterprise for operation and exploitation. The other is a completely private program such as the Pelambres and El Indio copper mines, which have been purchased by foreign firms. He also said that the government is studying bids for the exploitation of the El Abra copper mines, considered one of the largest in the world.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE--The Foreign Trade Office of the Central Bank reported that during the first 6 months of this year 47 percent of Chilean trade was carried out with four countries: the United States, the FRG, Japan and Brazil, and the other 53 percent with 82 other countries. Exports during this period increased 43.8 percent in relation to the same period last year and imports also increased 31.3 percent. In the private sector, imports increased 38.5 percent and in the public sector 15.4 percent, which includes oil as the main import. The imports of the private sector represent 73 percent of the total which demonstrates a greater participation of the private sector in the Chilean foreign trade. It is expected that the balance of payments deficit will be slightly higher this year than in 1978 due to the oil price increases and the decrease in the price of copper in the second half of this year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY]

FARC CLASHES WITH ARMY IN BUCARAMANGA

PA112012 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Five guerrillas, one army lieutenant and two peasants were killed this week in the southern sector of Santander Department during armed clashes between troops of the 5th Army Brigade and members of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). These clashes occurred in a rural zone of La Belleza municipality along the border with Boyaca Department.

The first clash occurred on Tuesday when FARC guerrillas executed two peasants, Misael Quintin and Francisco Pinilla, for refusing to collaborate with the guerrillas. When the authorities arrived to recover the bodies of the two dead peasants, FARC guerrillas attacked again. On this occasion, they killed police officers Hilario Tapia and Lazaro San Juan. Lorenzo Santana, the mayor of La Belleza, escaped. In the second clash, which occurred on Thursday, an army officer was wounded in the leg and was immediately taken to the hospital in Bucaramanga.

Last night, the 5th Army Brigade encountered the guerrillas and killed two of them. Lt Gustavo Hoyos Herrera was killed in the operation. The fourth clash occurred this morning. Three guerrillas were killed and a considerable amount of arms seized. One of the guerrillas killed has been identified so far. The circle drawn around the guerrillas by the army foreshadows another clash which could deal a heavy blow to FARC's Fourth Front, which has been operating in the jungles of Santander Department since 1969 under the command of Ricardo Franco, alias Lieutenant Franco.

Government Announces Casualties

PA130329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 12 Aug (AFP)--The government today admitted that several soldiers and guerrillas had died in recent clashes, but it added that at present the situation is normal in Colombia. Government Minister German Zea thus corroborated unofficial reports made public today about armed clashes in the northeastern part of the country in which an army officer and five guerrillas were killed.

Minister Zea said on a network radio program that the guerrillas have intensified activities in rural areas in view of the blows the authorities have dealt to the extremist M-19 movement and other subversive groups. After reiterating that the government will continue to take strong action against those seditious organizations, Zea said the army is in control throughout the country and there is complete calm. The clashes took place near La Belleza, Santander Department, some 400 km from Bogota.

BUS SET ON FIRE DURING VIOLENCE IN MEDELLIN

PA140205 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0030 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Medellin, 13 Aug (EFE)--A bus was set on fire in the third day of violence here in the capital of Antioquia Department, where students and demonstrators burned two other buses last week. Tense calm prevails in this important city in northwest Colombia where more than 10 policemen were injured and 20 civilians were arrested during student protests last week. The University of Antioquia, site of violent disturbances, has been closed for 2 days to prevent further violence, an official source said.

ROLDOS BEGINS DUTIES, ANNOUNCES POLICIES

PA140028 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 13 Aug (AFP)--President Jaime Roldos today officially began his executive duties and met with the cabinet to approve a number of administrative and economic measures. Roldos demanded austerity in all public expenditures. He said no vacancies, except those that are necessary, will be filled. He also demanded restrictions on the use of official cars and consumption of gasoline.

Cabinet members and top government officials will have to submit reports on their assets as part of the program to end government corruption. All public works under contract will be reviewed. Trips abroad by government officials and delegations will be reduced to a minimum. Officials are forbidden to demand tips, and anyone who engages in this practice will be dismissed and prosecuted.

An agrarian policy will be implemented to prevent a food shortage and to keep local markets supplied. Speculators will be fined. Immediate measures will be taken to deal with the fiscal deficit of 7 billion sucres ($280 million). The oil policy will be to try to increase production of crude and to promote exploitation of the gas deposits in the Gulf of Guayaquil, paralyzed since 1976.

In the social field, salaries and wages will be revised. Amendments to the labor law will be submitted to Congress. The articles and decrees the labor organizations consider detrimental to the workers' interests will be abolished. Strict control will be established on food consumed by the Ecuadorean people.

The government has also drafted a broad health plan for 400,000 persons living in the suburbs of Guayaquil, the most populous city in Ecuador. Finally, the government decided to restore the legal status of the national teachers union and to drop all legal actions taken against teachers and labor leaders who participated in the May 1977 strike.

GENERAL JARRIN SUSPENDED FROM ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE

PA131810 Paris AFP in Spanish 0455 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 12 Aug (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos today held his first cabinet session and as a first measure announced that former Minister of Government Gen Bolivar Jarrin, who was implicated in the death of presidential candidate Abdon Calderon Munoz, has been suspended from military activity. Jarrin had continued to be active in the military up until now, holding the position of chief of the Ministry of Defense Administrative Department.

In a session that lasted over 4 hours, the cabinet discussed the first measures that will be taken to start the government administration. It was announced that during this week the nation will be advised on the situation in all ministries at the close of the previous regime.

SOVIET OFFICIAL STOPS OVER, HAILS BILATERAL RELATIONS

PA132024 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 13 Aug (AFP)--Kurban Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said here today that Soviet-Peruvian relations "are normal and satisfactory to both parties." Khalilov made a brief stopover there on his return home after attending President Jaime Roldos' inauguration in Quito, Ecuador. The Soviet official was welcomed at Jorge Chavez International Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Jose Calle. He went on to Moscow via Havana today.

MARXIST FRONT SPLIT DUE TO 'INSURMOUNTABLE DIFFERENCES'

PA112224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Aug (AFP)--Peru's Marxist front has just split due to insurmountable differences between the Trotskyites and the others. The latter drew 12 percent of the votes in last year's constituent assembly elections and were trying to form a single front of all leftists before the general elections in May. In addition to doctrinaire differences, Peoples Student, Peasant and Worker Front (FOCEP) chief Genaro Ledesma had a personality clash with Trotskyite leader and former guerrilla Hugo Blanco. Blanco has been nominated for president by a Trotskyite group that hopes to set up a single party of all groups of that persuasion and, if possible, with others of similar leanings. Meanwhile, FOCEP expelled the Trotskyite Workers Socialist Party, charging it with promoting its own presidential nominee and insulting Ledesma. "Undertaking this purge policy," it noted, "FOCEP abides by the mandate of the mass of the people, who want a united left without factionalism as soon as possible." Contrary to Ledesma's wishes and other FOCEP groups, Blanco and the other Trotskyites do not want "bourgeois parties," such as the Christian Democratic Party, Socialist Revolutionary Party and the peasants and workers national front, to be part of the leftwing front.

POPULAR ACTION PARTY NAMES ELECTORAL TICKET

PA132031 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Aug (AFP)--Former President Fernando Belaunde's Popular Action Party here last night named its presidential ticket for the general elections to be held in May, but conditioned it to a possible political alliance. Former President Belaunde was nominated for the presidency and Javier Alva and Eduardo Orrego for the first and second vice presidencies respectively. However, the nominations were conditioned to possible pacts with other parties. Belaunde, who was president from 1963 to 1968, when he was overthrown by Gen Juan Velasco, said that he hoped his party would win the elections. He did not discard the possibility of pacts with some other party, however, "if it will benefit the country." Belaunde said that his electoral campaign, which began last night, was to be based on the country's economic reorganization, repayment of the national debt and supervision of the proper development of childhood. The party congress which concluded last night also appointed former Health Minister Javier Arias as the new secretary general. He replaces Javier Alva, whom Belaunde placed at the head of the party because of his drive. The assembly also approved, in principle, the party's government plan for national reconstruction. This plan, drafted by the former Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, will be debated by the party through February when the final draft will be approved.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA ARRIVES

PA132338 Paris AFP in English 2316 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, Aug 13 (AFP)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda arrived here today for discussions of electrification of the Mexican railway system, construction of port complexes, and Japanese purchases of Mexican oil.

He said after arrival that he would meet with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and the Mexican ministers of patrimony and industrial development and (foreign relations). He is to remain here until Wednesday, and will then go on to Brazil and Argentina.

10-Year Oil Export Plan

OW140505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Mexico City, Aug 13 KYODO--Mexico has agreed to export crude oil to Japan for 10 years starting in 1980 with the export volume for the first year set at 100,000 barrels a day, two Japanese Government leaders revealed here Monday. Minister of International Trade and Industry and Masumi Esaki and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda told a press conference that the agreement was reached when they met with Mexican Secretary for National Property and Industrial Development Jose Andres de Oteyza and Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the Mexican state-owned oil company. The ministers said it was not immediately known when Mexico would actually begin crude shipments to Japan in 1980. This problem will be negotiated between PEMEX and a Mexican oil import company to be set up soon in Tokyo by Japanese oil companies and other quarters concerned, they added.

According to Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials accompanying Esaki and Sonoda, the export prices of the Mexican oil will be determined on the basis of prevailing market prices. The Japanese ministers said that the 1980 export volume was fixed at 100,000 barrels a day by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. The said when they conferred with the Mexican president, he told them that he would ask the PEMEX director general to supply at least 100,000 barrels of oil a day to Japan in 1980 in view of the importance of promoting friendly relations with Japan. They also quoted the president as telling them that he would consider increasing the supply volume in and after 1981. The Japanese Ministers had feared that Mexico might not agree to export more than 100,000 barrels of oil to Japan a day.

100,000 Barrels Per Day

OW140321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT 14 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Mexico City, Aug 13 KYODO--Mexico's crude oil exports to Japan will most likely average no more than 100,000 barrels a day in and after 1980, Foreign Ministry sources here said Monday. Both Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Masumi Esaki and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, who are visiting Mexico now, are known to seek a long-term agreement to import 200,000-300,000 barrels a day. The sources said that the Mexican Government's policy was to produce only enough oil to maintain the country's economic growth target under the current national development plan. The sources said that in view of this policy, Mexico's oil shipments to Japan, if started next year, would not exceed 100,000 barrels a day.

PAPER DISCUSSES U.S. POSITION ON TERRITORIAL LIMITS

PA140342 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 4-A PA

["Vox Populi Vox Dei" column by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Maritime Controversy"]

[Text] A local newspaper published a report without much fanfare last week that no doubt will cause serious international controversy. It dealt with the order given to U.S. warships and fighter aircraft to enter the 12-mile limit regarded as territorial waters by many nations and also the Carter administration's opposition to extending that limit to 200 miles. As the State Department announced, President Carter's order will apply to the territorial waters of Argentina, Libya and Burma, countries which have extended their sovereignty 12 miles offshore. The weak riparian nations all over the world have been compelled to adopt such measures to defend their marine resources. Those resources have been depleted by the fishing fleets of major powers such as the United States. For decades they behaved as the sole owner of South American waters, committing veritable acts of piracy particularly in fishing for tuna, sardines, shrimp, whales and other marine resources in Chile, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador....The larger countries devoted to large-scale fishing did not accept these protective measures taken by the weaker countries. However, only the United States maintained an aggressive position that has become more dangerous with President Carter's order.

Small nations began to show an interest in the exploitation of their marine resources in the early 1950's when the fishing fleets of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States intensified their large-scale piracy. There were also the Scandinavian fishing fleets. The first attempts at establishing a unified policy in connection with this problem failed primarily due to U.S. pressures. It has been learned that the Washington authorities announced they would regard any attempt at controlling their transoceanic fishing fleet's activities as an act of aggression.

It was at the third nonalined summit, held in Lusaka, Zambia from 8 to 10 September 1970, that the first firm steps were taken to establish a policy in connection with marine depths and the defense of the coastal countries' wealth. To this end, a world conference was called to establish the nonalined countrie's policy in connection with maritime rights, open sea regulations, continental platforms, territorial waters, border zones and fishing and biological resources conservation regulations and so forth. The topic was again studied, debated and reinforced at the fourth nonalined conference held in Algiers in 1973. At that event, it was declared that coastal nations have the sovereign right to extend their territorial waters from beyond the traditional 3 miles imposed by the imperialist nations to up to 200 miles in order to protect the submarine platform and the wealth found under that platform.

For the past 5 years, the United Nations has sponsored a number of meetings within the framework of the so-called Law of the Sea Conference. The weaker nations' interests and those of the highly industrialized countries have clashed again at these conferences. The latter are technologically advanced enough to intensively exploit not only the marine resources but the mining wealth that exists beneath the bedrock. It has already been reported that those countries, including the Unites States and the Soviet Union, possess all the technical elements needed to proceed immediately to the large-scale exploitation of all the world's seas, in accordance with the same policy which has devastated the mineral resources of the weaker nations that own those resources. President Carter's order will cause controversy. What is more, in Libya's case, it can be regarded as an initial step toward the occupation of this Arab nation's oil wells. Argentina has resented President Carter's meddling with its sovereign powers as stated by the Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires. The reactions of Chile, Peru and Ecuador are not known yet but they will surely be opposed to it. The next few days will be decisive insofar as this international issue is concerned.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT REJECTS U.S. ATTITUDE AT LOS CONFERENCE

PA140428 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 13 Aug (AFP)--In a statement issued today here by a presidential spokesman, the Costa Rican Government scored the U.S. decision to disregard the 12-mile territorial sea limit.

"It challenges the position that a large number of nations hold on the issue and represents a reactionary attitude," the spokesman added.

According to the Costa Rican Constitution, the state has full and exclusive sovereignty over 12 miles of its territorial sea and special jurisdiction extending 200 miles from its coast.

"The fact that international law does not contain a universally accepted norm on the extension of territorial sea is no reason for any country to make unilateral decisions that lack legal foundation and that in practice are not internationally accepted, looking only at its own interests and disregarding the majority," the spokesman pointed out.

In view of this, the Costa Rican Government has instructed its delegation at the LOS Conference in New York to oppose the U.S. decision, the presidential spokesman indicated.

PRESIDENT CARAZO RETURNS TO FACE 'SERIOUS CRISIS'

PA132247 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Text] President Carazo is returning to face the threat of total national paralysis. President Rodrigo Carazo, in the opinion of political observers of different ideologies, is currently experiencing the most serious crisis in the 15 months he has been in office.

Upon returning to Costa Rica, President Carazo faces a suspension of fuel sales nationwide, an ultimatum from 30,000 teachers who are threatening to suspend classes unless they receive a wage adjustment by 30 August, a strike threat by all public employees for the same reason and unrest in Limon that could include a general strike of all its unions, which are demanding a solution to several problems.

Gasoline stations began an undeclared strike starting today. The executive branch and the Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] are discussing the situation. If no solution is in sight within the next 12 hours [words indistinct] paralyze mass transit.

Today, LA REPUBLICA noted that the government has apparently sunk into the worst fuel crisis ever.

Gas station owners and fuel transporters have decided to suspend their services as of today, immediately making demands on RECOPE. Today, almost all of the nation's gas stations, with the exception of several located along the Inter-American Highway, stopped selling gasoline and diesel fuel.

Some metropolitan stations and service centers were selling diesel fuel only to buses, but most of them were closed.

Businessmen believe that if the problem is not solved within the next 12 hours, mass transportation could be paralyzed. Stations were only offering marginal services such as lubrication and oil changes. Many gas station owners agreed today that the undeclared nationwide strike is attributed to the silence the president maintained at the beginning of last week when he was publicly warned of what would happen today. The gas stations were joined by fuel transporters, who are also demanding better profit margins. Unfortunately, the government remained silent last week when it was told about the situation. That is why we are facing an indefinite stoppage today, said some station operators. At this moment, RECOPE Chairman Fernando Ortuno Sobrado is meeting with his advisers and representatives of the executive branch to discuss the fuel suspension. Ortuno Sobrado said in reply to one of our newsmen that he would make no official statement on the problem, which will be studied in order to offer an immediate solution.

BRIEFS

GUANACASTE MEASLES EPIDEMIC--The measles epidemic in Guanacaste Province continues to spread while the country awaits arrival of 82,000 doses of vaccine. The Health Ministry director said that the number of cases in San Jose is decreasing but in Guanacaste Province the opposite is true. Reluctance of parents to vaccinate their children is blamed for the outbreak. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA]

NEW DIESEL FUEL PRICE--Public transportation in Costa Rica has returned to normal after the price of diesel was set at 4.85 colones. The transport situation in the country, in both urban and rural areas, should return to normal tomorrow. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA]

DEPUTY INDUSTRY MINISTER RESIGNS--Deputy Industry Minister Bruce Masis Jimenez tendered his resignation to Economy Minister Fernando Altmann yesterday for strictly personal reasons. [San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA]

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

PROGRAM AGAINST PINE WEEVIL--A pilot program to eradicate the pine weevil has been put into operation in Quezaltenango. Guatemalan and FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] technicians are participating in the program. [Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA]

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN FARMHANDS KIDNAPED BY SANDINIST ARMY TROOPS

PA131616 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1455 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Troops of Nicaragua's Sandinist guerrilla army entered Honduran territory near the border on Saturday and kidnaped three Nicaraguan farmhands while at work. Rene Arturo Mazariegos, owner of the farm attacked by the Sandinists, reported the incident today to radio station Voz de Honduras, charging that one of his foremen and two farmhands had been taken bound and at gunpoint toward Nicaraguan territory. Mazariegos said that on Saturday, several men dressed in civilian clothing arrived at his place and then proceeded to disarm the foreman. They then captured the farmhands and tied them up, telling the rest of the workers that there were still people to capture there. The Honduran farmer said that at first he thought that it was an investigation by the local police. But suddenly, 18 men armed with submachineguns arrived. They were dressed in olive drab uniforms, black berets and red and black kerchiefs.

After the Sandinists left, the farmer reported the incident to Honduran authorities, who dispatched soldiers to comb the area, but they were unable to find the Nicaraguans. Mazariegos said that last 29 July another group of Sandinists had entered his farm, taken another foreman and stole more than $400 from him. The foreman was later allowed to return to where he was working. There have been reports of other Sandinists sighted at other points on the Honduran border searching for national guardsmen or persons of well-known Somozist affiliation seeking refuge in this country.

TROOPS SENT TO BORDER TO PREVENT ANTI-SANDINIST INVASION

PA131948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1647 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Army reported today that it has deployed military forces on the Nicaraguan border to prevent any invasion against the Sandinist regime by former Nicaraguan guardsmen. The armed forces decided that no insurrection against the new Nicaraguan Government will be allowed to originate in Honduran territory. The military junta denied reports circulating here that the national army would support counterrevolutionary efforts of about 5,000 former Nicaraguan guardsmen in asylum in Honduras following General Somoza Debayle's downfall. The army is in strict control of Somozist remnants lest they conspire against Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction.

NICARAGUA

PSLN COMMANDERS: 'WE WILL BUY WEAPONS FROM WHEREVER WE CAN'

PA131730 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Sandinist commanders said here today that "in order to defend our revolution we will buy weapons from wherever we can." However, they said that because of principles they would not purchase weapons from Israel. Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez said today to dozens of newsmen that "we shall buy weapons from the United States, but if it will not sell to us, we will go to the European countries." "If Europe will not sell us weapons, we shall then ask the socialist countries. If they also refuse, then we shall make bows and arrows, but there is one thing our enemies can be sure of: We shall defend our revolution," Commander Borge Martinez added. The Sandinist leader explained that the Nicaraguan Army will be "small but well armed." For security reasons he refused to say how many men would make up the Sandinist army. However, he said that "there will not be too many of them, but neither will there be too few." The interior minister said that the Sandinists have enough weapons with those they took away from Somoza's National Guard. However, he said that the Sandinist army needs artillery and planes "to defend itself from those who would promote counterrevolution." He added that they did not want to purchase weapons from the socialist countries, "in order not to give the appearance that they were alining themselves with a particular nation." "Even if we did purchase weapons from the socialists, this would not mean that we are alining with them," he added. "We are nobody's satellite. We are satellites only of Sandino (the Nicaraguan guerrilla general). Besides, we have our own ideas," he added. In reply to a newsman's question, Borge Martinez said that "Fidel Castro has not told us what to do, nor will he." He said that the Sandinist revolution has not received any indication that the United States will make its aid to Nicaragua conditional. He said that both Cuba and the United States have offered to help Nicaragua, but that they have not set any conditions. "We will not accept conditions from this continent or any other," Borge Martinez said. However, in his reply to newsmen, Borge Martinez said that, "there are those who would help Nicaragua but with conditions."

This answer was given by the Sandinist commander when he was asked if it was true that the present Venezuelan Government had placed conditions on its sending aid to rebuild Nicaragua.

BORGE REPORTEDLY OUT OF COUNTRY; TORRIJOS TO VISIT

PA140424 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2215 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 13 Aug (LATIN)--Manuel Espinoza, spokesman for the Nicaraguan Government junta, has announced that there will be a large rally at the Plaza de la Revolucion in this capital on Saturday to commemorate the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction's first month in power. He also said that Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, chief of the Panamanian National Guard, will be paid homage here on that day.

Meanwhile, assistants to Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here today that the minister is away from his office and will be returning in a few days. Unofficial sources have said that Borge is out of Nicaragua. However, the sources have not said where.

FRG PROMISES 'EXTENSIVE AID' TO RECONSTRUCT COUNTRY

LD132040 Hamburg DPA in German 1935 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua--The Federal Government has promised extensive aid to Nicaragua in reconstructing the country after the destruction wrought by the civil war. Georg Kuntz, charge d'affaires at the FRG Embassy in Managua, told DPA today that the Bonn government, in coordination with the Ministry for Social Affairs in Managua, will be sending immediate aid to Nicaragua in the form of food worth about DM450,000 for distribution to the needy. The first plane with food and medicine will arrive in Nicaragua on 29 August.

On a longer-term basis, Bonn has agreed to technological cooperation in the construction of new apartments, of which Nicaragua is at present 40 percent short. According to Kuntz, the Federal Government will financially support the apartment construction program with a credit of DM10 million at an interest rate of 2 percent.

Bonn is also to make credit available for the aquisition of machines and technical equipment at favorable interest rates.

The diplomat indicated that Bonn's aid to Nicaragua might increase further next year.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS BULGARIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS PROPOSAL

For reportage on the Nicaraguan acceptance of Bulgaria's 13 August proposal to establish diplomatic relations carried by Sofia Domestic Service, see the Bulgaria section of the 14 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS NEW TRADE POLICIES

PA140109 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2146 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Sandinist government has implemented fundamental changes in its foreign trade policy by becoming the sole marketing agent for the country's agricultural and livestock production.

Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, a U.S.-educated economist who is general director of the National Institute of Commerce (INCEI), explained the system during a news conference today.

According to a law issued by the five-member junta of the Government of National Reconstruction which assumed power after Somoza's overthrow, the export of coffee, cotton, sugar, meat, fish, lumber and other products has been placed under state control. The list will be expanded by decision of the government. A government fund will be created to guarantee the system, whose main objective is to establish a unified foreign trade policy, eliminating middlemen and speculation.

The fund, whose mechanism is in the process of being established, will be created in part with money that will accure to the state in its function as both exporter and importer.

It is a high-risk program, but if it has been successful in other countries, why not in Nicaragua where we are going to have honest management with the respective control mechanisms, Martinez Cuenca asked.

He stressed that the government will respect the sale commitments of coffee and cotton futures and that the INCEI will purchase the product in gold, free on board, and at pric in accordance with the international market, which will be an incentive to small, medium and large producers.

According to an initial study by the new officials, coffee production in the current agricultural season has been estimated at 1 million quintals. Cotton production could amount to 200,000 bales, the result of the cultivation of 70,000 manzanas, which is equivalent to 40 percent of the average harvest.

The exportable sugar production is estimated at 2.1 million quintals, and meat, 80 percent of which is currently under control following confiscation, at 47 million lbs, a figure which might increase.

Fishing, another activity which, with rare exception, was in the hands of the Somozas, has been placed under the control of the state, which will facilitate its marketing through the connections it already has abroad. Martinez Cuenca said that this system is aimed at protecting and improving the economy of the peasant masses and the nation.

Private enterprise should not worry or be concerned about this important government step. Regarding foreign investment in agricultural and livestock activity, I feel that it is comtemplated in the program. It is necessary. We want foreign investment, but within a policy of cooperation and supply of technology which will not go against national interests, Martinez Cuenca stressed.

Regarding basic grains, he noted that they have high priority for the revolutionary government which has laid the groundwork so that the people will have access to those products without being exploited. The INCEI has established 32 popular outlets so that qualified low income families can purchase rations of rice, beans, corn, sugar, milk and soap.

The official indicated that the INCEI's inventories are very small and that it has purchased some of those products in some Central American countries. He added that international aid will continue to be necessary in the next 6 months to help feed 1 million people in rural and poor areas who are victims of the civil war. It is believed that at the end of that time, all the confiscated Somozist companies and other nationalized enterprises and industries will be back in operation and producing.

HEALTH MINISTER REPORTS ON AID TO NICARAGUA

FL131821 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The first Cuban medical brigades are already working in Nicaragua and creating the foundations on which to increase their services to that country. Cuban Public Health Minister Jose Gutierrez Muniz, who is in that fraternal Central American nation, has said that the necessary coordination with the Nicaraguan officials is underway.

He pointed out that there has been a great neglect of health care in Nicaragua with serious incidences of infant diseases--the result of the policy followed by the overthrown Somoza dynasty. He said another result was that this country's Health Ministry barely had the minimum organizational structure, the hospitals also were dependent on a board which belonged to Somoza's wife. Gutierrez Muniz pointed out that the centers indicated extreme lack of attention and the health units were very underdeveloped. The Cuban minister stated that, according to estimates--since there are no statistics--infant mortality is between 120 and 150 per 1,000 live births; morality in general is 16 per 1,000. There are also less than two hospital beds per 1,000 people. He stated that Nicaragua is a country with the worst health conditions in Latin America.

With regard to Cuban aid in this area, Gutierrez Muniz stated that our professionals and technicians are willing to work any place in Nicaragua; support will also be provided in areas such as rural and preventive medicine. At present, Cuban medical brigades are working in Masaya, Matagalpa, Esteli and Managua. A group is providing aid in Rivas and another is located on the Atlantic coast of the country. Gutierrez Muniz stated that there are 133 Cuban specialists who are already in Nicaragua; of these, 96 are doctors and the rest are nurses and technical personnel who will work any place for as long as necessary.

HART HOLDS TANZANIAN PRESS CONFERENCE, LEAVES FOR ANGOLA

FL132055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Council of State and minister of culture, has said that the thing that interests the nonalined countries more than anything else is the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. At a press conference held in Dar es Salaam--the capital of Tanzania--shortly before leaving for Luanda, Hart spoke about some of the points he discussed with President Julius Nyerere to whom he delivered a message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

In answering questions from newsmen, the Cuban leader said that the [Cuban] Government believes that the nonalined countries movement can be strengthened by determining what is most important for its members and, once this has been accomplished, all of its policies should be directed toward that goal.

At the press conference in the Tanzanian capital, Armando Hart stated that work priorities still have to be set as to to achieve a new international economic order, strengthen the mechanisms which historically have operated within the nonalined countries' movement, and invigorate democratic procedures in all of the movement's work.

During the course of the press conference the Cuban leader pointed out the need to have the national liberation movements and the countries which are directly facing imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid become closely united. After recalling the example of the activities and unity of the Vietnamese and Sandinista combatants, Armando Hart stressed the importance of unity among the frontline countries and the Patriotic Front in its struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

Arrives in Luanda

FL132349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL

[Excerpt] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, has arrived in Luanda, the capital of Angola, at the head of a delegation in response to an invitation from the Angolan Government. Hart and his entrourage were received by Antonio Jacinto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary of state for culture, and other Angolan officials.

During their stay in Angola the Cuban delegation headed by Hart will sign a cultural exchange agreement between Cuba and Angola.

PRENSA LATINA INTERVIEWS POLISARIO LEADER IN ALGIERS

FL140102 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Aug 79 FL

[Text] In Algiers Mohktar Malainine, member of the POLISARIO Front Politburo, today called the Moroccan occupation of the Mauritanian part of Western Sahara administered by Nouakchott an offense to Mauritanian dignity. He recalled that in face of the Mauritanian decision to definitely leave the war in the Sahara and sign a peace [agreement] with the POLISARIO Front the Rabat government responded by occupying the city of (Dachla) which was under Nouakchott jurisdiction.

In an interview with PRENSA LATINA the Saharan leader stated that the decision taken by King Hassan to occupy the southern part of the former Spanish Sahara has as its essential objective that of hampering the peace agreement between Mauritania and the front and preventing the independence of that territory.

FIDEL CASTRO CONGRATULATES CUBAN WORKERS IN ETHIOPIA

FL132253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Addis Ababa--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Cuban Council of State, has sent a letter congratulating the workers of a Cuban construction brigade which is building micro-dams in Ethiopia. The letter expresses the appreciation of the PCC, Cuban Government and people for that group of workers who for almost 1 year have been implementing various points of the extensive cooperation plan which was drawn up between Cuba and Ethiopia. The letter was read by Cuban Ambassador Buenaventura Reyes at a ceremony held at a camp of the brigade located in the region of (Mitos), located 300 km south of this capital.

The following is the text of the letter signed by the maximum Cuban leader.

Havana City, 4 June 1979, year 20 of the victory. Dear comrades of the micro-dams and systems construction workers' group in Ethiopia: Just a few months ago when, along with President Mengistu, we visited the recovery and rehabilitation center for the mutilated war heroes at (Debre-six), we were interested in the possibility of also developing agriculture as an activities in which those combatants who were convalescing from their wounds with an impressive spirit of struggle could train themselves so as to continue serving the Ethiopian revolution.

On that occasion we studied possible areas of agricultural work. Prominent among them was the need to build a micro-dam capable of guaranteeing the agricultural efforts which we are providing. It is truly magnificent that at the end of such a short time we can rely on this project which has already been completed. The news filled us with happiness and satisfaction. The letter which you sent us now is testimony of the awareness and dedication by which you know how to fulfill internationalist duty.

The letter from our commander in chief ends by stating: If our people's role in that fraternal land had stopped with our contributions in the war, we could not have still called ourselves a completely revolutionary people. The glories of combat are only the harsh price which people must pay so as to be able afterwards to achieve victories which are more difficult and lasting and which are creative works. This is the value of the unselfish internationalist work which you are carrying out there with exemplary modesty. You have completed a great task. I congratulate you and embrace all of you. Fraternally, Fidel Castro Ruz.

This letter from Fidel Castro is in response to a letter written by the brigade workers and sent to the maximum Cuban leader when they completed the micro-dam.

ETHIOPIAN PEACE OFFICIAL HAILS NONALINED POLICY ON DETENTE

FL132114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2034 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL

[Text] (Tibebu Chiferau), secretary general of the Ethiopian Committee for Peace, Friendship and Solidarity, has stated that the policy followed by the nonalined countries is important in maintaining international security. The PRENSA LATINA dispatch datelined in Addis Ababa adds that (Chiferau) also stressed the role played by the nonalined countries movement in achieving general peace and detente in the world. He also said that under present international conditions the movement acquires increasingly greater importance in consolidating all anti-imperialist forces. The Ethiopian leader pointed out that despite imperialism's efforts to prevent true independence of peoples, it is facing numerous defeats. He pointed out the popular victories in Afghanistan, Iran, Nicaragua and other countries as very important examples.

JAMAICA-MOZAMBIQUE COMMUNIQUE LAUDS NONALINED MOVEMENT

FL111153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Mozambique and Jamaica have expressed confidence in the success of the sixth nonalined countries' summit conference to be held in Havana in September. In a joint communique released in Maputo, capital of Mozambique, at the conclusion of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley's 3-day official visit, the two countries point out the importance they attribute to the nonalined countries movement in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for independence and social progress.

The document stresses that the two sides will continue to offer firm solidarity to the Zimbabwe people and reiterate their support for all efforts aimed at achieving the admission of the Patriotic Front as a full member in the nonalined countries movement.

HAVANA ANNOUNCES DELEGATIONS TO NONALINED SUMMIT

FL132354 [Editorial Report FL] A Havana Domestic Service report in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 13 August notes that the foreign ministers of the Andean group countries will attend the nonalined movement's sixth summit to be held in Havana in September. "The announcement was made by Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya," says the report. It adds: The Andean group--including Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--will meet at the end of this month in Caracas before leaving for the meeting in Havana.

Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will attend the nonalined summit, according to a Havana Domestic Service transmission in Spanish at 1045 GMT on 11 August.

The same service at 1422 GMT on 11 August states:

"Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Ahmad al-Huss will head his country's delegation to the sixth nonalined countries' summit conference."

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1823 GMT on 10 August notes that "Julius Richard Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, will head his country's delegation to the sixth nonalined countries' summit conference." It continues: "The Sri Lanka delegation, the host country of the fifth summit, will be composed of 20 members including Foreign Minister Abdul Hameed and Bivagamage Fernando, permanent representative to the United Nations."

Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, will head his country's delegation to the nonalined conference, states a Havana Domestic Service report at 1802 GMT on 10 August. "Abdul Gayoom will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel"; "Ahmed Zaki, permanent representative of the Republic of Maldives to the United Nations, will attend the experts' meeting prior to the summit," adds the report.

U.S. 'COLONIALISM' IN PUERTO RICO CONDEMNED

PA100429 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] At the end of 1976, when Gerald Ford was about to leave the White House, he revealed the plans by certain Washington circles to annex Puerto Rico and turn that Caribbean island into the 51st U.S. state.

Those plans, which were immediately condemned by all the people of America, were adopted later by the Carter government. The main promoter of these plans is the colonial pro-U.S. governor of Puerto Rico, Carlos Romero Barcelo. Romero, who is an official in various transnational enterprises, wants a plebiscite in 1981, if he is reelected, to formalize the annexation of the island to the United States.

In line with these maneuvers were the primary elections held in Puerto Rico by the U.S. Democratic Party, the increased repression of pro-independence sectors and Romero's order that the U.S. flag and national anthem were to be used along with Puerto Rico's patriotic symbols at the pan-American games.

Now, on the eve of the Puerto Rico case coming up again before the UN Decolonization Committee, the enemies of that Latin American nation are increasing their annexationist maneuvers. The commissioner of the colonial government in Washington, Baltazar Corrada del Rio, has presented a bill to Congress under which the United States will commit itself to supporting the results of the 1981 plebiscite. Puerto Rican opposition sectors reject the holding of the plebiscite, which would have no legal value if it is held under the present military and political domination of the United States. The U.S. Congress approved the resolution which, while appearing to favor the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination, in fact violates UN resolutions regarding the Puerto Rico colonial case.

It may be recalled that last year the UN Decolonization Committee approved a resolution noting that a plebiscite of that nature must be preceded by the transfer to the Puerto Rican people of the power presently usurped by the United States. [paragraph continues]

The document states: Any form of free association between the United States and that Caribbean island must be established under conditions of political equality for the purpose of having the North Americans respect international rulings applicable in this case, as well as the Puerto Rican people's sovereignty.

The Puerto Rican Socialist Party has already announced that it will oppose this move by the U.S. Congress at the UN Committee of 24. The agreement is an effort to fool the people of the world just as the forces calling for self-determination and independence in the country are gaining strength.

The annexation of Puerto Rico to the United States, said Puerto Rican Socialist Party Secretary General Juan Mari Bras, instead of being a decolonization alternative, would be the culmination of colonialism. The UN Decolonization Committee begins its debates on 13 August. The democratic and progressive forces of the world expect that the 24 members of the committee will cooperate to secure the independence of Puerto Rico. Those who work in that direction on the committee will be on the side of the people. Any effort opposed to this would be siding with the oppressors, the U.S. colonialists.

U.S. SUMMER LINGUISTIC INSITUTE'S WORK DECRIED

PA120316 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A real imperialist plague has invaded vast areas of Latin America and the Caribbean in recent decades. This time it is not a plague of harmful insects but of alleged scientists and false missionaries who hide their subversive and colonialist work under the cover of pseudoscientific or pseudoreligious organizations.

The so-called Summer Linguistic Institute [ILV] is among these organizations. The ILV and other U.S. organizations operate in Guatemala, El Salvador, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, the Netherlands Antilles, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Surinam and other countries in the region. These organizations work to inculcate alien cultures and foreign religions among our Indians. They sterilize the women, use them for drug trafficking, force them to abandon work and perform a number of activities which are in no way related to evangelical, linguistic or scientific work.

Prominent Venezuelan anthropologist Esteban (Mosongi) has repeatedly charged that as a result of the teachings of these alleged U.S. missionaries, many Venezuelan Indian communities have abandoned farming, hunting, fishing and handicrafts in search of a supposedly pious existence where the only thing that matters is singing hymns, carrying the Bible around and confessing imaginary sins while waiting for a terrible death. The Venezuelan anthropologist has indicated that these evangelical missions are linked to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. State Department.

In Mexico the recent third congress of Indian peoples demanded expulsion of the ILV. It accused its agents of cultural colonization, espionage and archaelogical plunder. It also accused the ILV agents of performing experiments on the Indians with medicines banned in the United States. The Panamanian bimonthly BAYANO has charged that the ILV grossly meddles in Panama's domestic affairs, distorts government policy toward the Indian population, sows enmity among the various tribes and, under the pretext of studying the language and customs of the Indians, searches for strategic raw materials.

At the tenth session of the Latin American Parliament in Mexico in July, Colombian legislators charged that the ILV is a cultural and economic organization of U.S. imperialism and its agents work with the Indian communities for the purpose of dislodging them from land desired by transnational consortiums. [paragraph continues]

The Colombian legislators gave the example of Brazil, where ILV members cooperate in the construction of the trans-Amazonian highway through areas in which the slaughter of Indians is frequent. They also noted that in the Ecuadorean community of the Aucas, the ILV was able to dislodge the Indians from territories that Shell Oil and more than 20 other U.S. transnational companies wanted to control to exploit petroleum and other natural resources.

Some countries in the area have already expelled these agents of U.S. imperialism, but there are still thousands carrying out their actions in violation of the human rights of the Indian population. We must defend the Indians at all costs from the subversion and diversionary work of those enemies of the peoples of our America.

CSSR TO CONTINUE CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

FL141033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Czechoslovakia will maintain cultural exchanges with 65 countries during the last 6 months of 1979, among them Cuba, Mexico, Costa Rica, Spain, Vietnam, USSR, GDR, Austria and Poland. In a press conference held in Prague, Czechoslovakia's Vice Foreign Minister Zdenek Trhlik noted the importance of the country's cultural ties with other states. He stated that during the past 6 months Czechoslovak artists visited nearly 55 countries, among them Cuba where they attended the activities of the week of the Czechoslovak culture.

CUBA JOINTS U.S. INTELSAT COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

PA132236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1750 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 13 Aug (EFE)--The ground station for satellite telecommunications lined to the U.S. INTELSAT system went through its final tests this weekend. The new installation supposedly means the incorporation of Cuba into the Western satellite communications system. So far Cuba has used only the Soviet "Intersputnik" system. Now 24 telephone channels, a broadband channel for color television, an FM channel, two channels for commentators and another two for technical services will be put into operation to facilitate communications for the nonalined summit.

THREE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION CENTERS INAUGURATED

FL101124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Commanders of the revolution Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia, and Pedro Miret--all members of the PCC Politburo--attended the inauguration of three international communication centers which will be used by our country at the sixth nonalined summit. The equipment installed at Aguila and Dragones are: the international long distance telephone center, the international telegraph terminal and the Communications Ministry automatic telephone switching center. A tour was made at the inauguration in which Pedro Guelmes, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of communications, explained the peculiarities of each center.

At the long distance telephone center an installation was built wherein its 48 positions can establish communication with close to 200 [figure as heard] countries of the world. The telegraph terminal is a unit designed to provide public and private correspondence services in our country. The automatic switching telephone center has a 120-circuit capacity of which 50 service some countries. When the sixth [nonalined] summit is over these centers will continue providing service to the public.

Garcia Frias Tours Site

FL132204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Gullermo Garcias Frias and Pedro Miret, members of the PCC Politburo, have visited the "Caribe" land station to see the state of preparations at that installation which will be responsible for the main transmissions of the sixth [nonalined] summit. Others attending were Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Pedro Guelmes, minister of communications; and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the People's Government Havana City Province Assembly.

At the "Caribe" land station located in Jaruco, Havana Province, the visitors were received by Felix Santiago, director of the National Communications Enterprise, and Guillermo Cabrera, director of the aforementioned station. The leaders noted that the preparatory work was satisfactory and they praised the characteristics of the new station which has been set up and which will transmit color and black-and-white television to more than 30 countries as part of the system linking Cuba to the rest of the world during the sixth [nonalined] summit.

CURBELO MORALES TOURS RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION SITE

FL141131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Raul Curbelo Morales, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Camaguey Province, this Monday toured the ongoing construction work of the central railroad system in the western part of Camaguey accompanied by the vice ministers of construction and transportation. During the tour it was learned that with today's completion of the Palo Seco-Galvis stretch in the municipality of Guaimaro, Camaguey City will be connected to Las Tunas City by the rapid service, making it possible for the construction brigade to concentrate all efforts in the western part of the central western division which covers the area between Jatibonico and Las Tunas.

BRIEFS

SCHOOL DONATED TO JAMAICA--Kingston--Beverley Manley, president of the Jamaican women's movement, and wife of Prime Minister Michael Manley, today toured the (George C. Hooper) school which was donated by Cuba. The almost completed complex will serve as a physical education teaching center with a student capacity of 500. Beverley Manley was accompanied by Deputy Portia Simpson, (James Callahan), president of the board of directors of the future training center, and Carlos Diaz, Cuban charge d'affaires. She congratulated the Cuban specialists for the efforts they are making to complete the project before the date set, and assured them that the Jamaican people will always thank them for their dedication and generosity. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 10 Aug 79 FL]

SPANISH PARTY LEADER--Felipe Gonzalez, member of the Spanish Socialist Party, has visited a farm-enterprise in Melena del Sur, Havana Province, accompanied by officials of the PCC Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. Eduardo Martinez, first secretary of the party in Melena del Sur, Diego Martinez, director of the enterprise, and Andres Frias, secretary of the municipality's union bureau, welcomed the visitor. Felipe Gonzalez expressed interest on the progress being made by agricultural plans in the municipality and the rest of the country and results of modern forms of agricultural production. Diego Martinez briefed the visitor on gains made by mechanizing the crops, advanced methods of fertilizing and yields of the potato and sugarcane crops. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1213 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL]

PRESIDENT SAYS VISIT BY SPANISH LEADER 'USEFUL'

FL140142 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Dominican President Don Antonio Guzman has called the visit to the country by Dr Adolfo Suarez, head of the Spanish Government, as very useful. The Dominican leader said that the visit by the Spanish prime minister will contribute to further strengthen the relations between the two peoples. Don Antonio Guzman Fernandez stated that the Spanish Government will cooperate as much as possible with regards to technical aid, and it will do all it can for the good of the country. The Dominican president was interviewed at Las Americas International Airport as he bid farewell to the head of the Spanish Government after an official 6-hour visit to the Caribbean country.

Suarez Comments on Cooperation

LD140148 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Upon his arrival in the Dominican Republic, Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez has offered his country's cooperation with techincal, financial and human resources for Dominican development. The chief of the Spanish Government said that his country, just like the Dominican Republic, is living in difficult times because of the energy problems. Adolfo Suarez arrived in the Dominican Republic aboard a DC-8-52 of the Spanish Air Force which landed at 1319 hours (1719 GMT). The Spanish chief of government said some brief remarks in answer to the welcome by Dominican President Don Antonio Guzman Fernandez.

Spanish Prime Minister Offers Aid

PA130413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0101 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 12 Aug (EFE)--Within the framework of general cooperation, Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez today offered the Dominican Government 200 buses, 50 of them in the next few days, and approved a request for $60 million to finance the Itabo II thermoelectric plant. During his talks with President Antonio Guzman, the Spanish prime minister also approved in principle the establishment of a line of credit to be used for financing development projects.

According to official sources, during a preliminary meeting between members of the cabinet of the two governments, the Dominican Republic proposed that the fund be established at $200 million. However, Spanish experts considered this too high for an initial fund. Later, during a second meeting, this time with President Guzman, Suarez said he would do everything possible to see that the fund is as large as possible. It was agreed that a Spanish mission would visit the Dominican Republic from 10 October to 15 November to discuss specific projects with a Dominican group.

DELEGATION TO ROLDOS INAUGURATION RETURNS HOME

FL140134 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Dominican delegation which participated in the inauguration ceremonies of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has returned to the country. The delegation headed by the vice president of the Republic arrived at Las Americas International Airport at 1900 hours (2300 GMT). The members of the delegation were received by numerous leaders of the Revolutionary Dominican Party. The Dominican vice president stated that the Ecuadorean president should imitate the Dominican president in his policy of depoliticizing the armed forces of that South American country. Lic Jacobo Majluta praised the intelligence of the new Ecuadorean president and at the same time he predicted that Roldos will successfully carry out a policy of depoliticizing the military institutions. The Dominican vice president stated that the handing over of power by military triumvirate [words indistinct].

JAMAICA

MANLEY ISSUES INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

FL101605 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Aug 79 p 13 FL

[Text] The following is the text of the independence day message recorded by Prime Minister Manley before he left Jamaica on Sunday July 29 for Zambia. A summary was published in yesterday's SUNDAY GLEANER. Mr Manley said:

"I am recording this message at Jamaica House just before leaving for the conference of the heads of government of the Commonwealth which is held every two years. This year it is being held in Lusaka, Zambia, literally next door to the great struggle which is still being waged for the rights and freedom of our brothers in Zimbabwe. It is an important meeting because world trade, economic relations between rich and poor countries, the future of energy, and justice in southern Africa all have a serious bearing on our lives in Jamaica. All these are being discussed at the meeting.

It was a difficult decision for me to go because it meant being out of Jamaica for our independence anniversary for the first time since 1969, the year in which I became leader of the opposition. In the end it has decided that I should go because so many important matters have to be discussed. Once before when this conference was held in Canada and clashed with our independence anniversary, I was able to fly home for the day. This time I can't because it takes two days just to get from here to there or back, of course.

As we celebrate another anniversary of political independence, it is an appropriate time to re-evaluate our fundamental goals and progress made towards achievement of those goals, and to establish a clear and realistic view of our future. But let me first deal with an event two months ago which was heart-breaking at the time, but which has since stirred the national spirit in a way that perhaps nothing else has in many years. I refer, of course, to the flood disaster in the west of the country in June which tragically claimed more than forty lives and left thousands of people homeless and more than $114 million of damage in its wake.

We have witnessed the traditional generosity of spirit of the Jamaican people as a whole. We have seen our army and police go far beyond the call of duty and display great humanity, patriotic commitment and efficiency. The relief workers of the Ministry of Social Security, the Public Works Department, health workers in the affected areas, politicians on both sides of the fence, the various committees at national, parish and district levels and thousands of volunteers have been working day and night at the tasks of relief and reconstruction.

Contribution and pledges in cash, food, clothing, drugs and other materials from Jamaica and overseas have been well publicised. What is perhaps not as well known are the unheralded contributions made, for example, by firms which have assigned professional staff, on their paybill, to the reconstruction effort; farmers from all over Jamaica who found all manners of unorthodox ways to send their contributions of food directly to the disaster areas. What we have seen these past two months of the relief and rehabilitation effort has been a model to the world of concerned involvement, mobilisation, organisation, and impartial distribution of supplies and services to the affected areas.

Today we observe our last independence day in the decade of the seventies, a decade of extraordinary developments nationally and internationally. At home, over the past seven years, built on past efforts of course, we have dared to tackle the unjust social and economic order created over centuries of slavery, colonialism and neo-colonialism. We chose to do this within a framework of freedom and democracy. Indeed an important aspect of the reconstruction of our society along democratic socialist lines has been the broadening of the horizons of freedom and democracy for our people as a whole.

This has continued in the past year with such developments as the start of the work of the ombudsman, the citizens' defender; the enactment of a new law abolishing the landlord bailiff and placing decisions about eviction and seizure in the hands of the courts instead; and the preparation of bills to establish the legal rights of working women to maternity leave and to require the registration of fathers.

We have also made a number of modest gains in the area of social welfare for the more needy in the society. At the same time, the inter-national economic crisis in the Western world has continued to exert a firm brake on our development plans. The new international economic order which still evades us, and frankly such inter-national negotiations as UNCTAD V and the ACP-EEC [African, Caribbean, Pacific nations-European Economic Community] talks have been difficult and frustrating. On top of the continuing imbalance in our economic relations with the developed world has come the latest round of OPEC oil price increases. In 1979 we will actually import 5 per cent less oil than in 1972, but we will have to find eight times as much foreign exchange to pay for it! And our oil bill now accounts for about a third of our total foreign exchange earnings.

When you consider that Jamaica is 99 per cent dependent on oil to satisfy our energy needs and that economic growth depends fundamentally on energy consumption, then you begin to understand the impact of the OPEC price increases on Jamaica. We have started a programme of energy conservation, and are pursuing plans to harness alternative sources of energy including biomass, hydro, peat, and solar energy in its very rudimentary applications. However, our economic situation remains extremely difficult, we need investment to generate economic activity, stimulate growth, provide employment, and improve our foreign exchange situation. We need also to contain inflation, which we have managed to reduce from the very high rates of a year ago, but which remains too high particularly for those at the bottom of the social scale.

While our present economic difficulties continue, there have been, however, a number of encouraging developments with significant implications for our long-term economic prospects. The strong revival in our tourism industry during the last winter season has been achieved through a great cooperative effort between the public-sector agencies and private-sector interests engaged in the industry. The local content of the industry has been increased and the import content reduced. The product has been improved, and the industry is being much more closely integrated into the Jamaican society. We must now find the way to promote summer tourism more effectively as this remains a serious weakness of the industry.

A great drive in non-traditional exports, mainly of light manufacture, has been bearing fruit and again a vital factor has been the great cooperative effort of the state agencies and private-sector interests working within the mixed economy that is an essential aspect of our democratic socialist model. Our policy of forging new friendships for Jamaica, while maintaining our traditional friendships, has been opening up new economic possibilities in trade and technical cooperation agreements.

In the past year we have contracted significant bilateral agreements not only with our traditional partners, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, but also with such varied countries as Norway, Sweden, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Nigeria, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Venezuela. The past seven years have been remarkable for three things: firstly, the vast range of social problems which have been tackled; secondly, the attempt to create fundamental change without the loss of freedom, indeed while widening the horizons of freedom in Jamaica; and thirdly the fact that these things had to be attempted during one of the greatest economic upheavals in world history.

World inflation and recession have rocked the economies of Third World countries. Queues miles long for gasoline are now common in the United States of America. Oil prices are up 1,000 per cent in the six years. The world we knew has disappeared. We have had to learn new techniques of economic management and planning to cope with these vast changes. It was not easy, but we are learning.

Now the tasks are to consolidate and to implement. The great laws and institutions for the creation of a better Jamaica are in place. They must now be managed effectively. The nation must learn to conserve energy and save on the importation of oil. New sources of energy must be developed. We have proposed a social contract, or working alliance, to ensure cooperation in the great task of securing economic growth and reconstruction. This must be made to succeed.

The great job of reconstruction in the west must proceed: it must be carried out with speed, with impartiality and with justice for all. Above all we must go forward confidently. Many pretend that today's difficulties have been caused because we dared to tackle change. This is false. The changes are good and necessary and must be defended. No one must be allowed to dismantle them. Rather, we must work together to build the economy so that more and more of our people can benefit from participation in the work of a society which continues to strive for ever greater levels of justice for all people regardless of colour, creed, sex or affiliation.

This is a time, therefore, for all Jamaicans of goodwill to unite in the effort to create a better life for all our people. It is a time of the greatest imaginable opportunity for Jamaicans of skill and enterprise, because out of adversity have opened up possibilities for the innovative spirit, for entrepreneural endeavour, for those of us whose natural place is at the frontiers of progress.

We have seen arising from the flood disaster in western Jamaica a quality of compassion, of concern, of Christian brotherhood that encourages hope for the future of this country. "I call on Jamaicans everywhere to involve themselves in the rebuilding of the society on the foundations of freedom and justice that have been laid. It is now the solemn responsibility of all of us to see that we put our hearts, our minds, and our bodies fully behind the task of economic development for all. And so on this independence day I ask God's blessing upon you and upon our nation."

GLEANER EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED LEADERSHIP

FL101545 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Frontpage editorial: "Unconfused Leadership Now"]

[Text] In four editorials this week we have drawn attention to many factors affecting the present sorry state of Jamaican exports. We have demonstrated that Jamaica has a tremendous potential for exports, but our production has continued to decline; and, we have shown that there is clear need for national leadership to arrest the situation.

Politicians or any group of administrators are entitled, on taking office, to a year or two of assessment. They are also entitled to a year or two to espouse new ideas, try new systems and carry out whatever projects they deem to be in the public interest. After four or five years, however, the public is entitled to expect that the realities of the day will be fully grasped, a definite tone of leadership with specific goals established, and action to support those goals taken. Not even the most blind or partisan person could claim that the present group of Jamaican politicians have attempted to establish leadership in the economic sphere which is geared to meeting rational, desirable goals.

The government, in 1974, stated that it proposed to control the "commanding heights" of the economy and, to this end, they have taken control of the bauxite sector, bought shares in the alumina sector, purchased the De Lisser Estates which were our best banana producers, purchased two-thirds of our sugar factories, purchased three commercial banks and established a fourth, wrested control of the cement company, started negotiations for an acquisition of Kingston wharves, acquired interests in National Continental Corporation, Kingston industrial works, the Hanna group of companies, the DAILY NEWS and Radio Jamaica and placed a 100 per cent licencing requirement on every single import into our country. They have developed in the national housing trust a fund of hundreds of millions of dollars, and increased the total taxation revenue from less than $200 million to almost $800 million.

What has all this accomplished? Where does all this lead? It has accomplished only a reduction in our standard of living, a reduction in our exports, a destruction of the peace of mind of all citizens and an exodus of all classes of Jamaicans who regard themselves as fortunate enough to have the means to escape. A prudent and well-meaning body of men forming a government under these circumstances would take stock of these facts and recognize that the problems of the nation are obviously not being solved. They have fiddled and faddled and tinkered and faddled with the national machinery to the point where it is breaking up.

This body of men must surely understand that the time is long past for them to continue to drift their separate ways--some calling for recovery as a priority, others calling for reconstruction as a priority, others saying there can be no reconstruction without recovery, some calling for foreign investment, while others denounce private foreign investment as imperialist; some calling for a revival of private sector interest, while others continue to denounce the private sector and call for more nationalization; some praising democracy, while others claim that the coups in Grenada, Dominica and Nicaragua show the path to the future for all the Caribbean peoples.

The line between anarchy and the self-expression of democracy is often thin, but in our case it is a thick, clear line. What is happening is no divergence of view within a common interest, but the antagonism of opposite and contending forces which cannot be permitted in a decision-making body.

These developments spring from a single source--A LACK OF LEADERSHIP. The leadership must show a clear recognition of reality and must outline a pragmatic path towards correcting pressing problems, implementing a rational programme and, in so doing, win the confidence not only of the citizens being governed, but within its own close circle of decison-making. It is quite evident that within this circle there is no leadership.

Mr. Manley's confession that he no longer knew what to believe is symptomatic of that reality. We, however, are setting out here what all Jamaica knows and all Jamaica believes our problems will not be solved by philosophic subtleties or commitments to outmoded ideologies, but by clear and unmistakable resolve on the part of all Jamaicans to work as hard as they know to produce whatever they are capable of producing. This type of hard work and commitment can only be realized under the help of unconfused, unambiguous, clear, sensible leadership. At this moment, there is no such leadership.

SURINAM

SURINAM APPLIES TO BECOME ACTIVE MEMBER OF LAES

PA130441 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 12 Aug (AFP)--Surinam will become an active member of the Latin American Economic System (LAES) at the end of this month, it has been announced here. The young nation, which recently became independent from the Netherlands, presented its documentation 27 July to the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, which serves as receiver for LAES. Surinam will become the 26th member of LAES, a permanent organization established in 1975 to promote the economic and social development of Latin America.

GUYANA

ZANU'S MUGABE TO VISIT NEXT MONTH

FL101735 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 3 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Godfrey Wray dispatch from Lusaka]

[Excerpt] Guyana's commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa was further underlined yesterday with another presentation of $50,000 (Guyana) to the Patriotic Front, the freedom-fighting movement battling the illegal regime in Rhodesia. And the bond of solidarity stretched further still when it was announced that Mr. Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the front and chairman of the Zimbabwe African Nationalist Union (ZANU), would respond to an invitation from Prime Minister Forbes Burnham and pay a visit to Guyana next month immediately after the non-aligned conference in Havana. Yesterday's presentation to ZANU was the second within a week. Last Wednesday High Commissioner to Zambia Cde. Cedric Joseph, presented a cheque for a similar amount to Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

WPVP PARTY HEADQUARTERS RAIDED; SEVERAL ARRESTED

PA121729 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1152 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 11 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Last night police raided the offices of the extreme leftist Working People's Vanguard Party (WPVP) and arrested two party members and seized equipment and printing material. This was reported to this agency by C.M.L. John, a lawyer who talked with two of the people arrested following the raid, Mrs Thelma Reece and Victor Downer. He was unable to explain the reasons for the raid.

Brindley Benn, the party's leader and a former prime minister, was not in the offices, located on Georgetown's main thoroughfare, when the raid took place and was not arrested. The WPVP publishes a vitriolic, antigovernment information tabloid which changes its name after each issue to evade the laws that regulate the publication of periodicals and which demand, among other things, a $5,000 deposit as guarantee against possible libel suits.

VENEZUELA

REYNOLDS ALUMINUM COMPANY TO PASS TO GOVERNMENT CONTROL

PA121708 Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Aug (AFP)--Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual, chairman of the Venezuelan Investments Fund, said here today that most of the shares of the U.S. Reynolds Aluminum Company will be taken over by the Venezuelan Government. Diaz Bruzual criticized the planning and activities of the Aluminios del Caroni [ALCASA] concern, of which Reynolds owns 50 percent of the shares, and said that ALCASA is being affected by financial and managerial deficiencies. It has an extremely high short term loan, estimated at almost 600 million bolivares and suffers from serious technical deficiencies. ALCASA is the major aluminum producer in Sourth America.

Diaz Bruzual said that Reynolds will not participate in ALCASA's coming capital increase so that financial and managerial control will pass mostly to the Venezuelan Government. The Venezuelan official said that ALCASA requires a capital increase to strengthen its infrastructure as well as long term loans amounting to 193 million bolivares.